

EXHIBIT A

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

MICHELLE WISE, individually and on behalf
of all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

RING LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company,

Defendant.

NO.

CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, Michelle Wise ("Plaintiff"), individually and on behalf of all others similarly
situated, brings this class action against Defendant Ring LLC ("Ring"), for violations of the
Illinois Biometric Information Privacy Act, 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.* ("BIPA"), and alleges as
follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff brings this action for damages and other legal and equitable remedies
resulting from the illegal actions of Ring in collecting, storing, and using Plaintiff's and other
similarly-situated individuals' biometric identifiers¹ and biometric information² (collectively,
"biometrics"), without informed written consent, in direct violation of the BIPA.

¹ A "biometric identifier" is any personal feature that is unique to an individual, including fingerprints, iris scans,
DNA, and "face geometry," among others.

² "Biometric information" is any information captured, converted, stored, or shared based on a person's biometric
identifier used to identify an individual.

1 2. Ring, which was purchased by Amazon in early 2018 for more than \$1 billion,
2 develops and sells Video Doorbells, which are “smart doorbells” that allow homeowners to
3 remotely communicate with visitors standing near the doorbell. Homeowners can see, hear,
4 and speak to visitors from the homeowners’ phone, tablet, and PC. In addition to other
5 features, the Video Doorbell allows homeowners to automatically receive alerts and high
6 definition, live-video footage of visitors at their home as soon as the Video Doorbell detects
7 motion or when visitors press the Video Doorbell. Users also have the option to store and save
8 video footage of their visitors taken by the Video Doorbell. In addition to Video Doorbells, Ring
9 develops and sells Stick Up Cams (collectively with Video Doorbells, “Ring Cameras”), which can
10 be placed inside or outside the home and which allow for real-time mobile notifications, live
11 HD video, and two-way voice communication between the homeowners and visitors through
12 the Stick Up Cams.

13 3. In November of 2018, Ring filed patent application material that describes an
14 advanced system of facial recognition that police and other law enforcement personnel can
15 use to match the faces of people walking by Ring Cameras with a photo database of persons
16 who are deemed “suspicious.”³ Ring’s described facial recognition technology would also allow
17 the program to scan anyone passing a home for photos of suspicious people uploaded by a
18 homeowner and, upon a match, the person’s face could be automatically sent to law
19 enforcement.⁴ Likewise, homeowners can place photographs of other individuals on an
20 authorized persons list.⁵ Moreover, by compiling videos from separate Ring Cameras located
21 at different angles as visitors walk past, Ring anticipates that its facial recognition software will
22 even be able to identify faces that are partially obscured.⁶ Jacob Snow, a technology and civil

23 _____
24 ³ See *Amazon’s Disturbing Plan to Add Face Surveillance to Your Front Door*, American Civil Liberties Union (2018),
25 available at <https://www.aclu.org/blog/privacy-technology/surveillance-technologies/amazons-disturbing-plan-add-face-surveillance-yo-0> (last visited Mar. 20, 2020) (“ACLU Article”).

26 ⁴ See *id.*

⁵ See *Amazon may want to identify burglars with facial recognition tech*, CNN (2018), available at
<https://www.cnn.com/2018/11/30/tech/amazon-patent-doorbell-facial-recognition/index.html> (last visited Mar.
20, 2020) (“CNN Article”).

⁶ See ACLU Article.

1 liberties attorney with the American Civil Liberties Union, has referred to Ring's proposed
2 surveillance system as "Amazon's Disturbing Plan to Add Face Surveillance to Your Front
3 Door,"⁷ and has stated that "[p]eople have the right to go about their daily lives without being
4 watched and tracked."⁸

5 4. In the context of Ring's subpar security and privacy practices, it has come to
6 light that Ring shares with its employees the video footage captured from all of its customers'
7 Ring Cameras and uses that footage to bolster Ring's facial recognition technology. Sources
8 familiar with Ring's practices have disclosed that Ring stores the video feeds from its
9 customers' Ring Cameras in unencrypted format and allows staff around the world to have
10 essentially unfettered access to these videos.⁹ In particular, a Ukrainian research team charged
11 with improving Ring's facial recognition tools as part of its push to turn Ring Cameras into a
12 private surveillance grid (upon information and belief, the surveillance plan Ring proposed in
13 its recent patent filing), has had "virtually unfettered" access to every Ring customer's camera
14 videos.¹⁰ Upon information and belief, Ring has been capturing and using the facial geography
15 of individuals appearing in these videos for years.¹¹

16 5. In response to these allegations, Ring conceded that it viewed and annotated¹²
17 certain videos from users who have publicly shared the video on a related Ring application and
18 who have consented to Ring's use of the videos.¹³ Regardless of whether Ring received
19 permission from its users to utilize their biometric information to develop its facial recognition
20

21 ⁷ See *id.*

22 ⁸ See CNN Article.

23 ⁹ *Whistleblower: Amazon Ring stores your doorbell and home video feeds unencrypted and grants broad*
24 *"unfettered" access to them*, BoingBoing.net, available at <https://boingboing.net/2019/01/10/surveillance-a-go-go.html> (last visited April 15, 2019); *For Owners of Amazon's Ring Security Cameras, Strangers May Have Been Watching Too*, TheIntercept.com, available at <https://theintercept.com/2019/01/10/amazon-ring-security-camera/> (last visited March 20, 2020).

25 ¹⁰ *Id.*

26 ¹¹ *For Owners of Amazon's Ring Security Cameras, Strangers May Have Been Watching Too*, TheIntercept.com, available at <https://theintercept.com/2019/01/10/amazon-ring-security-camera/> (last visited Mar. 20, 2020) ("TheIntercept Article").

¹² That is, that it drew boxes around or otherwise tagged visitors that appeared in video footage.

¹³ See TheIntercept Article.

1 abilities, it never sought – or received – permission from visitors and other non-customer third-
2 parties who appeared in the videos and whose biometric data was taken and used by Ring.

3 6. The Illinois Legislature has found that “[b]iometrics are unlike other unique
4 identifiers that are used to access finances or other sensitive information.” 740 ILCS 14/5(c).
5 “For example, social security numbers, when compromised, can be changed. Biometrics,
6 however, are biologically unique to the individual; therefore, once compromised, the individual
7 has no recourse, is at heightened risk for identity theft, and is likely to withdraw from
8 biometric-facilitated transactions.” *Id.*

9 7. In recognition of these concerns over the security of individuals’ biometrics –
10 particularly in the City of Chicago, which was recently selected by major national corporations
11 as a “pilot testing site[] for new applications of biometric-facilitated financial transactions,
12 including finger-scan technologies at grocery stores, gas stations, and school cafeterias” (740
13 ILCS 14/5(b)) – the Illinois Legislature enacted the BIPA, which provides, *inter alia*, that a
14 private entity like Ring may not obtain and/or possess an individual’s biometrics unless it: (1)
15 informs that person in writing that biometric identifiers or information will be collected or
16 stored; (2) informs that person in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for which
17 such biometric identifiers or biometric information is being collected, stored and used; (3)
18 receives a written release from the person for the collection of his or her biometric identifiers
19 or information; and (4) publishes publicly-available written retention schedules and guidelines
20 for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information. 740 ILCS 14/15(a)-
21 (b).

22 8. In direct violation of each of the foregoing provisions of § 15(a) and § 15(b) of
23 the BIPA, Ring is actively collecting, storing, and using – without providing notice, obtaining
24 informed written consent, or publishing data retention policies – the biometrics of millions of
25 unwitting individuals whose faces appear in video footage captured by Ring Cameras and
26 stored by Ring.

9. Specifically, upon information and belief, Ring has created, collected, and stored millions of “face templates” – highly detailed geometric maps of the face – from countless Illinois residents whose faces were captured by Ring Cameras. Ring then uses the analysis to further develop its own facial recognition software, likely in an effort to achieve the facial recognition functionality proposed in its recent patent filing. Each face template that Ring extracts is unique to a particular individual in the same way that a fingerprint or voiceprint uniquely identifies one, and only one, person.

10. Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated to prevent Ring from further violating the privacy rights of members of the public whose faces have appeared in footage captured by Ring Cameras in Illinois, and to recover statutory damages for Ring's unauthorized collection, storage, and use of these individuals' biometrics in violation of the BIPA.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

11. Defendant Ring LLC is within the jurisdiction of this Court. Defendant is a citizen of Washington State and has availed itself of the privilege of conducting business activities within the State of Washington.

12. Venue is proper in King County. Defendant's principal place of business is located in King County and Defendant therefore resides in King County. RCW 4.12.020(3); RCW 4.12.025(3).

PARTIES

13. Plaintiff is, and has been at all relevant times, a resident and citizen of Vernon Hills, Illinois.

14. Ring is a Delaware limited liability company with its principal place of business at 410 Terry Avenue North, Seattle, Washington 98109.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

I. Biometric Technology Implicates Consumer Privacy Concerns

15. “Biometrics” refers to unique physical characteristics used to identify an individual. One of the most prevalent uses of biometrics is in facial recognition technology, which works by scanning a human face or an image thereof, extracting facial feature data based on specific “biometric identifiers” (*i.e.*, details about the face’s geometry as determined by facial points and contours), and comparing the resulting “face template” (or “faceprint”) against the face templates stored in a “face template database.” If a database match is found, an individual may be identified.

16. The use of facial recognition technology in the commercial context presents numerous consumer privacy concerns. During a 2012 hearing before the United States Senate Subcommittee on Privacy, Technology, and the Law, U.S. Senator Al Franken stated that “there is nothing inherently right or wrong with [facial recognition technology, but] if we do not stop and carefully consider the way we use [it], it may also be abused in ways that could threaten basic aspects of our privacy and civil liberties.”¹⁴ Senator Franken noted, for example, that facial recognition technology could be “abused to not only identify protesters at political events and rallies, but to target them for selective jailing and prosecution.”¹⁵

17. The Federal Trade Commission (“FTC”) has raised similar concerns, and recently released a “Best Practices” guide for companies using facial recognition technology.¹⁶ In the guide, the FTC underscores the importance of companies’ obtaining affirmative consent

¹⁴ *What Facial Recognition Technology Means for Privacy and Civil Liberties: Hearing Before the Subcomm. on Privacy, Tech. & the Law of the S. Comm. on the Judiciary*, 112th Cong. 1 (2012), available at https://www.eff.org/files/filenode/jenniferlynch_eff-senate-testimony-face_recognition.pdf (last visited Mar. 20, 2020).

¹⁵ *Id.*

¹⁶ *Facing Facts: Best Practices for Common Uses of Facial Recognition Technologies*, Federal Trade Commission (Oct. 2012), available at <http://www.ftc.gov/sites/default/files/documents/reports/facing-facts-best-practices-common-uses-facial-recognition-technologies/121022facialtechrpt.pdf> (last visited Mar. 1, 2016).

1 from consumers before extracting and collecting their biometric identifiers and biometric
2 information from digital photographs.

3 **II. Illinois's Biometric Information Privacy Act**

4 18. In 2008, Illinois enacted the BIPA due to the "very serious need [for]
5 protections for the citizens of Illinois when it [comes to their] biometric information." Illinois
6 House Transcript, 2008 Reg. Sess. No. 276. The BIPA makes it unlawful for a company to, *inter*
7 *alia*, "collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person's or a
8 customer's biometric identifiers¹⁷ or biometric information, unless it first:

9 (1) informs the subject . . . in writing that a biometric identifier or
10 biometric information is being collected or stored;

11 (2) informs the subject . . . in writing of the specific purpose and
12 length of term for which a biometric identifier or biometric
13 information is being collected, stored, and used; and

14 (3) receives a written release executed by the subject of the
15 biometric identifier or biometric information or the subject's
16 legally authorized representative.

16 740 ILCS 14/15 (b).

17 19. Section 15(a) of the BIPA also provides:

18 A private entity in possession of biometric identifiers or biometric
19 information must develop a written policy, made available to the
20 public, establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for
21 permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric
22 information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining
23 such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within 3 years
24 of the individual's last interaction with the private entity,
25 whichever occurs first.

24 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

26 ¹⁷ BIPA's definition of "biometric identifier" expressly includes information collected about the
geometry of the face (i.e., facial data obtained through facial recognition technology). See 740 ILCS
14/10.

1 20. As alleged below, Ring’s practices of collecting, storing, and using individuals’
2 biometric identifiers and information -- derived from videos taken and uploaded in Illinois
3 without informed written consent -- violate all three prongs of § 15(b) of the BIPA. Ring’s
4 failure to provide a publicly-available written policy regarding its schedule and guidelines for
5 the retention and permanent destruction of individuals’ biometric information also violates §
6 15(a) of the BIPA.

7 **III. Ring Violates Illinois’s Biometric Information Privacy Act**

8 21. Upon information and belief, for years, Ring has been storing and using the video
9 footage captured from its users’ Ring Cameras. Specifically, Ring has assigned teams to
10 manually tag individuals appearing in this video footage so that its software can capture
11 biometric data from the video, including the tagged individual’s facial geography, and use it to
12 bolster its own facial recognition technology. Ring does so without seeking or receiving consent
13 of every individual appearing in this video footage.

14 22. Upon information and belief, unbeknownst to visitors they appear in Ring
15 Cameras’ video footage, and, in direct violation of § 15(b)(1) of the BIPA, Ring’s facial
16 recognition technology scans each and every face that has been tagged by its team members,
17 extracts geometric data relating to the unique points and contours (*i.e.*, biometric identifiers)
18 of each face, and then uses that data to improve Ring’s facial recognition technology – all
19 without ever informing anyone of this practice.

20 23. In direct violation of §§ 15(b)(2) and 15(b)(3) of the BIPA, Ring never informed
21 Illinois residents who had their face templates collected of the specific purpose and length of
22 time for which their biometric identifiers or information would be collected, stored, and used,
23 nor did Ring obtain a written release from any of these individuals.

24 24. In direct violation of § 15(a) of the BIPA, Ring does not have written, publicly-
25 available policies identifying their retention schedules, or guidelines for permanently
26 destroying any of these biometric identifiers or information.

1 **IV. Plaintiff's Experience**

2 25. Plaintiff does not have, and has never had, an account or other sort of
3 contractual relationship with Ring, nor has Plaintiff ever owned or used a Ring Camera.

4 26. Between January 1, 2019 and March 18, 2020, Plaintiff visited several homes in
5 Illinois at which a Ring Camera was installed and, on each occasion, has appeared in the video
6 footage taken by the Ring Cameras. Upon information and belief, Ring has accessed and used
7 this video footage by identifying Plaintiff as she appears in the videos and has captured her
8 biometric data by allowing its facial recognition software to scan her facial features, including
9 the contours of her face, and the distances between her eyes, nose, and ears.

10 27. The resulting biometric data Ring captured, and the process by which its facial
11 recognition program captured the biometric data, was then used to improve the capabilities of
12 its facial recognition software.

13 28. Plaintiff never consented, agreed, or gave permission – written or otherwise – to
14 Ring for the collection or storage of her unique biometric identifiers or biometric information.

15 29. Further, Ring never provided Plaintiff with, nor did she ever sign a written
16 release, allowing Ring to collect or store her unique biometric identifiers or biometric
17 information.

18 30. Likewise, Ring never provided Plaintiff with an opportunity to prohibit or
19 prevent the collection, storage, or use of her unique biometric identifiers or biometric
20 information, nor does Ring have any guidelines in place for permanently destroying any of her
21 biometric identifiers or information.

22 31. Nevertheless, when Plaintiff unknowingly appeared before the Ring Cameras,
23 Ring took that video footage, captured her facial geography, and used it to improve its facial
24 recognition technology, all in direct violation of the BIPA.

CLASS ALLEGATIONS

32. **Class Definition:** Pursuant to CR 23, Plaintiff brings this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined as follows:

All Illinois residents who had their biometric identifiers, including scans of their facial geometry, collected, captured, received, or otherwise obtained by Ring from videos or other visual media captured by a Ring Camera.

The following are excluded from the Class: (1) any Judge presiding over this action and members of his or her family; (2) Ring, its subsidiaries, parents, successors, predecessors, and any entity in which Ring or its parent has a controlling interest (as well as current or former employees, officers and directors); (3) persons who properly execute and file a timely request for exclusion from the Class; (4) persons whose claims in this matter have been finally adjudicated on the merits or otherwise released; (5) Plaintiff's counsel and Ring's counsel; (6) the legal representatives, successors, and assigns of any such excluded persons; and (7) any Illinois resident who has purchased a Ring Camera.

33. **Numerosity:** Given that the number of persons within the Class includes essentially all individuals who have passed by any home with a Ring Camera, that number is undoubtedly substantial. It is, therefore, impractical to join each member of the Class as named plaintiffs. Further, the size and relatively modest value of the claims of the individual members of the Class renders joinder impractical. Accordingly, utilization of the class action mechanism is the most economically feasible means of determining and adjudicating the merits of this litigation.

34. **Commonality and Predominance:** There are well-defined common questions of fact and law that exist as to all members of the Class and that predominate over any questions affecting only individual members of the Class. These common legal and factual questions, which do not vary from Class member to Class member, and which may be

determined without reference to the individual circumstances of any Class member include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (a) whether Ring collected or otherwise obtained Plaintiff's and the Class members' biometric identifiers or biometric information;
- (b) whether Ring properly informed Plaintiff and the Class members that it collected, used, and stored their biometric identifiers or biometric information;
- (c) whether Ring obtained a written release (as defined in 740 ILCS 1410) to collect, use, and store Plaintiff's and the Class members' biometric identifiers or biometric information;
- (d) whether Ring developed a written policy, made available to the public, establishing a retention schedule and guidelines for permanently destroying biometric identifiers and biometric information when the initial purpose for collecting or obtaining such identifiers or information has been satisfied or within three years of their last interaction, whichever occurs first;
- (e) whether Ring used Plaintiff's and the Class members' biometric identifiers or biometric information to identify them; and
- (f) whether Ring's violations of the BIPA were committed intentionally, recklessly, or negligently.

35. **Adequate Representation:** Plaintiff has retained and is represented by qualified and competent counsel who are highly experienced in complex consumer class action litigation. Plaintiff and her counsel are committed to vigorously prosecuting this class action. Neither Plaintiff nor her counsel have any interest adverse to, or in conflict with, the interests of the absent members of the Class. Plaintiff is able to fairly and adequately represent and protect the interests of the Class. Plaintiff has raised viable statutory claims of the type reasonably expected to be raised by members of the Class and will vigorously pursue those

1 claims. If necessary, Plaintiff may seek leave of this Court to amend this Complaint to include
2 additional Class representatives to represent the Class, or additional claims as may be
3 appropriate.

4 36. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to all other available methods for the fair
5 and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual litigation of the claims of all
6 Class members is impracticable. Even if every member of the Class could afford to pursue
7 individual litigation, the court system could not, and it would be unduly burdensome to the
8 courts in which individual litigation of numerous cases would proceed. Individualized litigation
9 would also present the potential for varying, inconsistent, or contradictory judgments, and
10 would magnify the delay and expense to all parties and to the court system resulting from
11 multiple trials of the same factual issues. By contrast, the maintenance of this action as a class
12 action, with respect to some or all of the issues presented herein, presents few management
13 difficulties, conserves the resources of the parties and of the court system, and protects the
14 rights of each member of the Class. Plaintiff anticipates no difficulty in the management of this
15 action as a class action. Class-wide relief is essential to compel compliance with the BIPA.

16 **FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**

17 **Violation of 740 ILCS 14/1, *et seq.***

18 **(On Behalf of Plaintiff and the Class)**

19 37. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

20 38. The BIPA makes it unlawful for any private entity to, among other things,
21 “collect, capture, purchase, receive through trade, or otherwise obtain a person’s or a
22 customer’s biometric identifiers or biometric information, unless it first: “(1) informs the
23 subject . . . in writing that a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected or
24 stored; (2) informs the subject . . . in writing of the specific purpose and length of term for
25 which a biometric identifier or biometric information is being collected, stored, and used; and
26

1 (3) receives a written release executed by the subject of the biometric identifier or biometric
2 information. . . .” 740 ILCS 14/15(b).

3 39. Ring is a Delaware limited liability company and thus qualifies as a “private
4 entity” under the BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

5 40. Plaintiff and Class members are individuals who had their “biometric identifiers”
6 and “biometric information,” including scans of their facial geometry, collected, captured,
7 received, or otherwise obtained by Ring from videos that were taken Ring Cameras from within
8 the state of Illinois. *See* 740 ILCS 14/10.

9 41. Ring systematically and automatically collected, used, and stored Plaintiff’s and
10 Class members’ biometric identifiers and/or biometric information without first obtaining the
11 written release required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(3).

12 42. In fact, Ring failed to properly inform Plaintiff or the Class in writing that their
13 biometric identifiers and/or biometric information was being “collected or stored” by Ring, nor
14 did Ring inform Plaintiff or Class members in writing of the specific purpose and length of term
15 for which their biometric identifiers and/or biometric information was being “collected, stored
16 and used,” as required by 740 ILCS 14/15(b)(1)-(2).

17 43. In addition, Ring does not publicly provide a retention schedule or guidelines for
18 permanently destroying the biometric identifiers and/or biometric information of Plaintiff or
19 Class members, as required by the BIPA. *See* 740 ILCS 14/15(a).

20 44. By collecting, storing, and using Plaintiff’s and the Class members’ biometric
21 identifiers and biometric information as described herein, Ring violated the rights of Plaintiff
22 and each Class member to keep private these biometric identifiers and biometric information,
23 as set forth in BIPA.

24 45. Individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, Plaintiff seeks: (1) injunctive
25 and equitable relief as is necessary to protect the interests of Plaintiff and the Class by
26 requiring Ring to comply with the BIPA’s requirements for the collection, storage, and use of

1 biometric identifiers and biometric information as described herein; (2) statutory damages for
2 each intentional and reckless violation of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20 (2), or
3 alternatively, statutory damages pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1) if the Court finds that Ring's
4 violations were negligent; and (3) reasonable attorneys' fees, costs, and other litigation
5 expenses pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(3).

6 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

7 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, individually and on behalf of the proposed Class, respectfully
8 requests that this Court enter an Order:

9 A. Certifying this case as a class action on behalf of the Class defined above,
10 appointing Plaintiff as representative of the Class and appointing her counsel as Class Counsel;

11 B. Declaring that Ring's actions, as set out above, violate the BIPA, 740 ILCS 14/1, *et*
12 *seq.*;

13 C. Awarding statutory damages for each and every intentional and reckless
14 violation of the BIPA pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(2), or alternatively, statutory damages
15 pursuant to 740 ILCS 14/20(1) if the Court finds that Ring's violations were negligent;

16 D. Awarding injunctive and other equitable relief as is necessary to protect the
17 interests of the Class, including, *inter alia*, an Order requiring Ring to collect, store, and use
18 biometric identifiers or biometric information in compliance with the BIPA;

19 E. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class their reasonable litigation expenses and
20 attorneys' fees;

21 F. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class pre- and post-judgment interest, to the extent
22 allowable; and

23 G. Awarding such other and further relief as equity and justice may require.

24 //

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26 //

1 RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED AND DATED this 29th day of July, 2020.

2 TERRELL MARSHALL LAW GROUP PLLC

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IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON
IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF KING

MICHELLE WISE, individually and on behalf of
all others similarly situated,

Plaintiff,

v.

RING LLC, a Delaware limited liability
company,

Defendant.

NO.

SUMMONS (60 DAY)

TO: RING LLC:

A lawsuit has been started against you in the above-entitled court by the Plaintiff. The Plaintiff's claims are stated in the written complaint, a copy of which is served upon you with this summons.

In order to defend against this lawsuit, you must respond to the complaint by stating your defense in writing, and by serving a copy upon the person signing this summons within 60 days after the service of this summons, excluding the day of service, or a default judgment may be entered against you without notice. A default judgment is one where Plaintiff is entitled to what has been asked for because you have not responded. If you serve a notice of appearance on the undersigned person, you are entitled to notice before a default judgment may be

1 entered.

2 You may demand that Plaintiff files this lawsuit with the Court. If you do so, the demand
3 must be in writing and must be served upon Plaintiff. Within fourteen (14) days after you serve
4 the demand, Plaintiff must file this lawsuit with the Court, or the service on you of this
5 Summons and Complaint will be void.

6 If you wish to seek the advice of an attorney in this matter, you should do so promptly
7 so that your written response, if any, may be served on time.

8 THIS SUMMONS is issued pursuant to Rule 4 of the Superior Court Civil Rules of the
9 State of Washington.

10 DATED this 29th day of July, 2020.

11 TERRELL MARSHALL LAW GROUP PLLC

12
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Notice of Service of Process

CHS / ALL
Transmittal Number: 21880416
Date Processed: 08/12/2020

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Entity: Ring LLC
Entity ID Number 3229847

Entity Served: Ring LLC

Title of Action: Michelle Wise vs. Ring LLC

Matter Name/ID: Michelle Wise vs. Ring LLC (10434564)

Document(s) Type: Summons/Complaint

Nature of Action: Class Action

Court/Agency: King County Superior Court, WA

Case/Reference No: 20-2-11887-7 SEA

Jurisdiction Served: Delaware

Date Served on CSC: 08/12/2020

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